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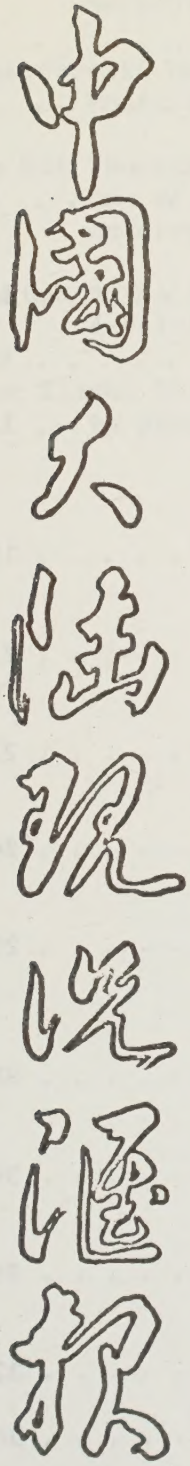

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Jen-min Jih-pao Forum on Party Life

November - December, 1972

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Page

TABLE OF CONTENTS

How To Bring into Play the Initiative of All Quarters 1

Stand Firm on Principle, Keep the Flag Flying - by T'ang Sheng-p'ing 8

Thoroughly Criticize Revisionism and Rectify the Style of Work in Association with Realities 10

He Never Talked About His Meritorious Deeds 13

He Seeks Not To Be an Official But To Make Revolution 16

Able To Serve at the Higher or Lower Level and Lead the Life of an "Official" Or of the Common People - by T'ang Sheng-p'ing 19

Grasp the Dialectics of Ideological Struggle and Revolutionary Unity 21

Seek Truth from Facts, Win Popular Following through Reasoning 23

Watch and Help People, Take the Initiative in Uniting with Them - by Chu Ping-ts'ai 24

Mobilize Party Members To Do Careful Ideological Work for Young People 25

It Is Imperative To Exercise at All Times a Firm Grip on the Work of Educating the Young People - by T'ang Sheng-p'ing 28

The "Squad Members" of the Party Committee Must All Pay Attention to CYL Building 30

Appreciate the Intention of the Party, Make a Success of CYL Work - by Ch'ien Yü-chüan 31

Revolutionary Veteran Cadres Are Models for Me To Learn from - by Sa Chih-ch'in 32

Actively Train and Make Bold Use of Them 34

Let the Old Lead the New and the New Spur on the Old 36

Page

Take Heed of What the Masses Say 38

Patiently Listen to What Other People Say, Work Meticulously - by T'ang Sheng-p'ing 41

The Leadership Must Be the Model in Implementing Policies and Discipline 43

It Is Not "Something That Is Difficult To Turn Down Out of Sentimental Considerations" But an Incorrect Style of Work 47

There Can Be No Ambiguity in Doing Things for the Revolution 48

Do Not Slight Things of Little Significance - by Yüan Wen-tse 50

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How To Bring into Play the Initiaive of All Quarters

-the Party committee of the Bureau of Heavy Industry in Changchiak'ou municipality goes on carrying out to the letter the policies of the Party in the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 17, 1972)

On the basis of overfulfilling state plans for four years in succession, the heavy industrial system of Changchiak'ou municipality in Hopei province has in the first nine months of this year fulfilled 79.61 of the annual plan. The labor productivity of the whole is up 7.7 percent, profit is raised by 16.19 percent, there is some increase in the variety of products as well as steady improvement in quality, and the production costs of comparable products have come down by 1.1 percent.

How could these achievements have been made? The cadres, workers, engineers and technicians of this bureau are of the opinion that while industrial production is affected by many factors, "everything is determined by whether or not the line is correct ideologically and politically." In the past few years--especially since this year--the heavy industrial system was able to make pleasing achievements principally because the Party organizations at different levels read and studied seriously, were good at criticizing and repudiating the erroneous line and policies in conjunction with the realities, firmly adhered to the correct line and policies and used the policies of the Party to bring into play the initiative of all quarters in the course of the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism. Described below are the relevant profiles.

*

It Is Not Possible To Be Content Merely with the Arrangement of Work

"Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." In order to make a socialist enterprise move forward along the correct line, it is imperative to rely wholeheartedly on the working class and to give full play to the leading role of the revolutionary cadres under the leadership of the Party committee. In the course of the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, the Party committee of the Changchiak'ou Municipal Bureau of Heavy Industry thoroughly criticized and repudiated the revisionist cadres line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, further implemented the cadres policy of the Party, and made arrangements for a group of veteran cadres with experience to serve as

No. 1 and No. 2 in various factories. This is most essential to bringing into play the leading role of the veteran cadres and their initiative. However, if we are content with this, the initiative of the veteran cadres cannot necessarily be brought into full play.

Ti Chung-fu, secretary of the Party branch and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the casting plant, was the No. 1 in this plant prior to the great cultural revolution. Because he had all along worked with this plant since its inception and had also been tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, he was relatively rich in experience. However, after he joined the new leading body, he had approached the leadership in the bureau a number of times explaining that he was not equal to the task.

Deputy secretary Lang Ping-ching of the Party committee of the bureau went to chat with Ti Chung-fu. Old Ti said: "My present job is not easy to carry out because it is undesirable to leave certain matters uncontrolled but they are also difficult to control." What was the matter? After a number of conversations, Old Ti bared his mind. Now, the new cadres formed the majority in the new leading body of the casting plant. Their enthusiasm was rather high, but some comrades tended to deviate to the "Left" than to the Right in handling the question of personnel and had even shown the first sign of acting in contravention of the policy. Seeing this, Old Ti was full of anxiety, and he urged the new cadres to pay attention to the matter on a number of occasions. But some young people paid no heed to what he said. Under such circumstances, Old Ti was in an ambivalent state of mind. Since he had been educated by the Party for more than twenty years, he could not turn a blind eye to the phenomena that were in contravention of Party policy. But control, if exercised improperly, would affect the unity of the new and old cadres as well as the revolution and production in the whole plant. Therefore, he came to the conclusion that he was not fit to serve as No. 1.

With Old Ti baring his mind, Lang Ping-ching saw more clearly that only a comrade like Ti Chung-fu whohad been educated by the Party for a number of years and had acquired a certain level of consciousness in line and policy dared to criticize the phenomena that were in contravention of Party policy. He first affirmed this strong point of Old Ti's. Meanwhile, he pointed out to Old Ti that the implementation of Party policy constituted a struggle. Only through firmly adhering to the principled struggle could the members of the leading body strengthen the unity of the "squad members" on the basis of Mao Tsetung thought. If the struggle on the question of principle were forsaken for the sake of unity, this would be wrong because it not only could not insure revolutionary unity but would impair the revolutionary cause. Lang Ping-ching suggested that Old Ti should patiently and carefully train and help the new cadres and take the initiative in working boldly.

Ti Chung-fu was helped through study to untie his ideological knots. On his return to the plant, he called together the new cadres to study seriously the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party. In conjunction with his positive and negative aspects of experience, he explained that swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i often set out to oppose the fundamental line of the Party through distorting and tampering with the Party's concrete work line

and policies, and those in the mood of deviating rather to the "Left" than to the Right were liable to be fooled by the erroneous line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i that was "Left" in form but Right in essence. With Old Ti's to-the-point assistance, the new cadres came to understand that policy and strategy formed the life of the Party and that Old Ti's strong sense of policy expressed his high sense of responsibility to the Party. In order to insure that the new and old cadres fought in unity, Ti Chung-fu made every effort to help the new cadres learn to adhere firmly to the Party system of democratic centralism, conducted thoroughgoing and careful ideological work and led everybody to launch active ideological struggle. The "squad members" gradually marched in step to insure the healthy development of revolution and production in the whole plant. In the past two years, the demands set by the state were either fulfilled or overfulfilled for all economic targets.

The Party committee of the bureau received a revelation from Ti Chung-fu's transformation: In order to bring into play the initiative of the cadres, we cannot be content with rationally arranging their work, but must take their ideological pulse and do work with an eye on their problems in the ideological sphere. Through investigation and study, the Party committee of the Party has accurately felt out some ideological problems of a representative character among the cadres. Since this year, it has operated seven study courses for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work--for organizing the cadres to read and study seriously, to fight self and criticize revisionism in association with realities and to correctly sum up their experiences and lessons. Through study, many cadres have shown higher and higher enthusiasm for revolution.

*

Wrong Ways of Doing Things Cannot Be Appeased or Accommodated

In the course of summing up experience, the Party committee of the Bureau of Heavy Industry has indicated on more than one occasion that there is no plain sailing in the implementation of Party policies. When interference from the "Left" or the Right is encountered, the Party committee certainly must stand firm on principle, adopt a clearcut stand and be stern and serious without giving any ground.

This understanding is acquired from the tortuous course taken by the tourmaline plant in implementing the Party's policy on veteran workers.

The tourmaline plant located at Hsiahuayüan was formerly an enterprise under provincial jurisdiction. The plant was set up early and had many veteran workers. Its principal product--tourmaline--was once well known all over the country for its good quality. In 1970, however, there was a sudden decline in the quality of tourmaline, and the output also failed to fulfill the goal set by the state. The leading comrades of the bureau were concerned with this enterprise which had been transferred to a lower level not long ago, and they went to the plant a number of times to look into things. They discovered an abnormal phenomenon in that the workshops, work sections and squad units had

been replaced by militia squad and platoon organizations and many veteran workers had been transferred away from production posts. How could a relatively large plant be run without the support of veteran workers? The leading comrades of the bureau brought up this question with those responsible for the plant. However, some people in the plant said that the transfer of veteran workers to strengthen the mess hall and other weak units and to reinforce the department of political work was also most essential. The leading comrades of the bureau were of the opinion that this was a pretext that could not be justified.

After a thorough investigation, it was found that at the time of criticizing and repudiating the irrational rules and regulations, these veteran workers had called for a concrete analysis of the original rules and regulations, and advocated the reform of the irrational ones but the preservation of the more perfect and rational ones. Some people, however, were of the view that these veteran workers were "ideologically backward" and "unable to keep pace with the development of the situation." Some of them even laid hold of certain problems bearing on the family history and social relations of individual veteran workers, and made a great fuss about them. In the end, a general reshuffle was carried out and a number of veteran workers with experience were transferred away from the key production posts.

The leadership of the bureau was of the opinion that this way of doing things was in contravention of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and the plant was instructed a number of times to rectify matters. However, certain comrades of the plant obstinately adhered to their own views and took no action after a long delay. Under such circumstances, some comrades of the bureau were of the opinion that since the plant was transferred to a lower level not long ago, it was undesirable to make too much criticism and the thing to do was to wait and see. Problems were thus allowed to drag on, and instead of taking a turn for the better, production in the plant was interrupted by an accident.

The lesson taught by the accident urged the Party committee members of the bureau to make up their minds in adopting measures for securing the return of the veteran workers to their original production posts. In July last year, the principal responsible comrade of the Party committee of the bureau led a number of cadres to the tourmaline plant once again. They first made a self-examination of their own mistake through not having stood firm on principle and adopting an indulgent and accommodating attitude, and took the initiative in assuming the responsibility. Following this, they mobilized the cadres and workers of the whole plant to study seriously Chairman Mao's instructions that "it is imperative to rely wholeheartedly on the working class" and "learn from Tach'ing in industry," and criticized and repudiated the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in opposing these instructions. Through study, criticism and repudiation, the broad masses of cadres and workers realized that the object of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i--who sometimes openly clamored that "the working class is unreliable" and sometimes split the ranks of the working class and undermined learning from Tach'ing in industry from the ultra "Left"--was to restore capitalism and enforce the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and that they must wipe out the pernicious influence spread by

swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and do things in strict accordance with Party policies. In the end, they made an all-round analysis of the individual veteran workers with some problems in family history and social relations, arrived at a general harmony of views, and made correct arrangements.

Many veteran workers cheerfully returned to the first line of production, and a number of outstanding veteran workers assumed leadership in workshops, work sections and squad units. Active and responsible in work, they passed on of their own accord technical skills to the new workers. After Wang Ch'ang-wen, a veteran worker and a communist, was put in charge of the tourmaline furnace work section, finding out that the production rules and regulations were unsound, he was full of anxiety. Based on his experience accumulated over a number of years, he compiled a document called "Important Points in the Operation of the Electric Furnace," and after handing it over to the masses for discussion a number of times, this document was adopted as the formal operational rules and regulations. As a result, production order returned to normal,and this tourmaline furnace which was schedule for overhaul in February this year was used six months longer, and the record output at 53.6 tons per day was reached.

*

Can She Attend the Congress of Activists?

On the eve of the "March 8" Women's Day, when the cadres and the masses of the pharmaceutical plant were discussing the presence of technician Yang Ching-hua at the municipal congress of women activists, several points of controversy arose. The majority were of the opinion that since Yang Ching-hua had stronger bonds with the workers and had scored marked achievements in actively promoting technical innovations for the revolution, she could attend the congress of activists. Some people disagreed saying that she was engrossed in vocational work. Some people even submitted that whether she or another worker was allowed to go involved the question of whether the working class or an intellectual who had not been properly reformed was relied upon, the practice of "the control of the plant by the expert." They also drew the attention of the leadership to the fact that this was a question of the line.

The controversy was quickly reflected to the Party committee of the Bureau of Heavy Industry. The Party committee of the bureau was also of the opinion that this was a question of the line. This was because the essence of the controversay involved the question of whether or not the Party's intellectual policy was firmly adhered to. It was imperative to draw by means of revolutionary mass criticism a clear line of demarcation between the correct line and the erroneous line before the Party's intellectual policy could be better implemented and the revolutionary initiative of the engineers and technicians be brought into play. It therefore sent a work unit to the pharmaceutical plant to look into things, to listen to opinions and to help the Party branch of the plant conduct education in line.

In light of the questions brought up by some people to the effect that Yang Ching-hua did not pay attention to collaboration with the workers and

to political work but engrossed herself in vocational work, the work unit and the Party branch organized all people to study seriously what Chairman Mao said about the relationship between political work and vocational work and the Party's intellectual policy, to study Yang Ching-hua's performance, and to discuss what was collaboration with the workers and what was vocational work in command.

As a technician in Chemical Workshop No. 1, besides taking part in some manual labor, Yang Ching-hua constantly looked through data, sometimes up to midnight, for the purpose of solving production problems. After she joined the "three-in-one combination" technical innovation group, she took great pains in thoroughly studying and scrutinizing things, and over the course of two years or more, she had completed more than thirty technical innovation projects and created abundant wealth for the country. On one occasion, she discovered that the "insoluble matter"--which emerged in the process of producing a certain pharmaceutical product and had been declared as a waste product by all pharmaceutical laboratories throughout the country--could be utilized. Paying no attention to fatigue and the heat, she squatted down among the refuse heaps and retrieved with her hand a huge quantity of "insoluble matter" for processing. The work unit of the Party committee of the bureau was of the opinion that this demonstrated a pronounced change in Yang Ching-hua's spiritual outlook through the steeling of the great proletarian revolution, and represented the pleasing outcome of her going hand in hand with the workers and firmly adhering to placing vocational work under the command of political work. It was wrong to interpret one-sidedly the combination of technicians with workers as meaning only the former doing manual work like the latter.

Through study and discussion, all came to understand that in order to speed up the pace of socialist construction, the highest possible number of revolutionary intellectuals should be united to serve the socialist fatherland in accordance with Chairman Mao's policy of unity, education and transformation. When Chairman Mao recommended that the intellectuals should be re-educated, he stressed the need to develop the positive elements and pointed out that "among them, those who have done a good job in coordination, invention and creation should be reported for their encouragement." If people described the praising of them as relying on intellectuals who had not been properly reformed and taking the "expert line," they actually had been fooled by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who were "Left" in form but Right in essence. Having known this, the overwhelming majority of people consented to let Yang Ching-hua attend the municipal congress of women activists.

However, certain individuals again advanced a new reason to justify their objection to selecting Yang Ching-hua as the representative. They said: "Yang Ching-hua adopts an unsatisfactory attitude toward the workers and has poor relations with the masses." What was the matter? Formerly, certain young workers had tried to save trouble and did not work according to rules. After Yang Ching-hua discovered this, she sternly criticized them. To show their recalcitrance, these young workers talked back. In her anger, she further criticized them. Consequently, there was some estrangement between these young workers and Yang Ching-hua. Could this be described as Yang Ching-hua's poor

relations with the masses? The work unit of the Party committee of the bureau and the Party branch of the plant went on mobilizing the masses to discuss the matter. All people quickly unified their understanding: Yang Ching-hua's initiative in holding herself responsible for state property and the lives of the people and in waging struggle against the undesirable tendency to work against rules is valuable and should be carried forward. But she has a quick temper, is straightforward and rigid and does not pay attention to explain things clearly. Attention ought to be paid to overcoming these shortcomings.

Yang Ching-hua finally brought the hope and encouragement of all to attend the congress of women activists. At the congress, she saw from the persons of other representatives quite a number of her weaknesses. On her return to the plant, she imposed stricter demands on herself and worked actively in the technical innovation group. In the past few months, with the help of the workers, she successfully completed four other bigger technical innovation projects. The innovation in producing a chemical for the treatment of coughing could alone save for the country more than 11 tons of grain for industrial use.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondents
and reporters

* * *

Stand Firm on Principle, Keep the Flag Flying

by

T'ang Sheng-p'ing (唐生平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 17, 1972)

The implementation of Party policies cannot be plain sailing and is bound to encounter some difficulties and the interference of various mistaken ideas. In the face of difficulties and interference, the Party organization must start from Party interests, keep the flag flying, dare to struggle and stand firm on principle.

The Party committee of the Bureau of Heavy Industry in Changchiak'ou Municipality has gained experience and learned lessons in this connection. Generally speaking, it has done a pretty good job in standing firm. It has combined the implementation of Party policies with the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, and dared to support the correct views that are in correspondence with the policies of the Party and to criticize and boycott the mistaken views that run counter to Party policies. This gives expression to the Party spirit of the proletariat.

Policies give expression to the line. Without implementing the policies of the Party, the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is empty talk. In order to truly implement the policies of the Party, the leadership organ must seriously find out how things stand, and stand firm on principle. The problems that have appeared in the course of carrying out the policies at the lower level or have been reported to the higher level must be analyzed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought so as to distinguish what is correct and what is wrong and to express a clearcut attitude. Those who are correct should be firmly supported, and those who are wrong should be criticized and educated and helped to rectify themselves. The leadership organ can never be vague and ambiguous, thus making the lower level unable to distinguish between right and wrong and solve problems after a long delay.

Policy and strategy constitute the life of the Party. On questions of policy and strategy, we can never be careless, much less can we forsake the principle. We have to stand firm on principle without giving ground, and we have to fight against mistakes without compromise. This is a quality which the advanced fighters of the proletariat should posses. Some comrades are also well aware of some tendencies which are not in correspondence with the policies of the Party, but instead of starting from the interests of the Party, standing firm on principle and waging struggle, they embrace the mediocre philosophy, and although they know very well that something is wrong, they think it is better for them to say nothing. These comrades should strengthen their Party spirit through criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, overcome bourgeois individualism and liberalism, and sensibly assume the responsibility of seriously implementing the policies of the Party.

The policies of the Party reflect the interests and demands of the masses of the people. As long as the masses are acquainted with the policies, and thoroughgoing and careful ideo-political work is carried out to raise the consciousness of the masses, the policies of the Party will be translated into the conscious action of the masses. Some people are unable to arrive at a right perception of things for the time being due to the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line. They must be persuaded painstakingly and led onto the orbit of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

In short, the key to whether or not the policies of the Party can be implemented lies in the leadership.

* * *

Thoroughly Criticize Revisionism and Rectify the Style of Work in Association with Realities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 17, 1972)

Leaders Must Take the Lead in Associating Themselves with Realities

As the Party branch of the Hsingchia Brigade in Fushan hsien, Shantung province, led the Party members and the masses to thoroughlycriticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, some Party members and commune members held that the realities of the struggle in line should be properly linked together before the pernicious influence of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i could be effectively wiped out. In order to solve this question, Party branch secretary Hsing Chih-yu took the lead in linking up the realities of the struggle between the two lines in the brigade on the basis of his personal understanding since he became a cadre seventeen years ago, and he criticized and repudiated the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in vainly attempting to change the line and policies of the Party throughout the brigade. Enlightened by his deeds, the Party members and the masses came to understand that so long as the course of the struggle in these few years was seriously recalled and the experiences and lessons were summed up, it was possible to link up mass criticism with the realities.

When Chi Hao-yüan, a commune member of No. 2 Production Team, criticized and repudiated the "theory that only talent counts," he used what he experienced in person from not knowing to knowing how to operate the Tachai fields to show that ability originated from practice. He also cited the case of commune member Hsing Chih-pao who thoroughly studied and scrutinized pig breeding technique for the revolution and improved the conditions of the pig breeding farm in the brigade to show how the role of subjective initiative could be brought into full play. Commune member Hsing Kuang-fen listed the sabotage activities of a class enemy during the great cultural revolution and described the law of class struggle--the class enemy certainly would not take his defeat lying down and would jump forth to "perform" at the first opportunity. The Party branch led these models in making criticism and speeches at the general meeting, thus giving impetus to the deep-going development of the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism in the whole brigade.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Teaching of Party Lessons Must Take Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of Work Style As the Key Link

In the course of teaching Party lessons, we first led the Party members to read and study seriously and to apply the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method in criticizing and repudiating politically, ideologically and theoretically the counterrevolutionary fallacies of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

On one occasion, Party branch deputy secretary discovered that the water pump failed to pump water and the wagon was often derailed. After investigation, it was found that this was deliberately done by the class enemy to sabotage production. When he taught Party lessons, he used this example to explain the law of class struggle during the historical period of socialism and to criticize and repudiate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, thus teaching everybody a profound lesson.

In conjunction with criticizing and repudiating swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who styled themselves as "consistently correct," we constantly invited comrades who were good at study to teach lessons so as to lead each and everyone to have a correct understanding of themselves and to exert themselves in transforming their world outlook. After young worker Tuan Nai-yi joined the Party, he was once of the opinion that he had achieved results in the past, was not inferior to those around him and would have no problem in moving forward. Later, after hearing the advanced deeds of 53-year-old veteran worker and communist Chang Chien-yang who seriously studied Chairman Mao's works and fought for more than ten years on the first line of pit production, he was greatly startled and discovered the ideological gap. From then on he imposed strict demands on himself and accelerated the transformation of his world outlook.

Party Branch of the 012 Tunneling Team
of Yenmachuang Colliery, Chiaotso,
Honan

*

Lead Party Members To Distinguish between Right and Wrong in Line

During the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, the Party branch of the Szufu Brigade of the Shiht'ou Commune in Junghsien, Kwangsi, discovered that some Party members were of the opinion that "making good progress in production means giving a good lead," and that some were also of the opinion that "active participation in the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism means taking the lead, and less attention may be paid to production." The Party branch was of the opinion that these muddled ideas arose mainly because the practice of mass criticism at a previous stage was not properly coordinated with the realities. The Party branch led the Party members to recall that during the great cultural revolution, after the Party branch criticized, repudiated and overcame the erroneous tendency, it was once again influenced by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who advocated that political work could dominate other work, and did not exercise thoroughgoing leadership over production. As a result, there was some reduction in grain production in 1970. In 1971 the Party branch intensified education in ideology and political line and insisted on placing production under the command of politics. Last year, the grain output increased by 250,000 catties, and there was also an increase of 120,000 catties in the early crop this year. This fact made all people

draw a clear line of demarcation between the correct line and the erroneous line, and they actively led the masses to grasp the revolution and promote production and fight with vigor and vitality on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements.

* * *

He Never Talked About His Meritorious Deeds

- About communist Wang Chih who wholeheartedly served the people

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 26, 1972)

Before his death Wang Chih was the commander of the 7th company of a certain unit of the Engineering Corps. He joined the colors seventeen years ago, and fostered and educated by the Party, he all along loyally served the people. He risked his life to make emergency rescue of class brothers and state property on fourteen different occasions, performed meritorious service on eight occasions and was rewarded on ten occasions. Early this year, although he had died of illness, his loyalty to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and his spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people still aroused the commanders and fighters in his unit.

Wang Chih firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that "a communist seeks not to be an official but to make revolution." He imposed strict demands on himself and was never concerned with personal position and gain. When the old company commander was demobilized in June 1969, there was much discussion among the fighters: "Taking ideology, work and affection for the fighters into consideration, Deputy Company Commander Wang is the best cadre in the whole company. He will no doubt be the new company commander." Hearing this, Wang Chih told them solemnly but warmly: "There is always division of work in the revolution, and whatever you do is for serving the people! We cannot be ideologically corrupted by the obsession to be an official. This is something which we cannot chase after, and it is dangerous even to think of it." After the demobilization of the old company commander, Wang Chih took over the whole company of his own accord on the one hand, and he pondered over who was fit to become company commander on the other so that he could make a recommendation to the higher level.

One evening, Wang Chih went to chat with political officer Hsü Wen-kuei. He said: "Having pondered things over again and again these past few days, I still feel that the commander of the second platoon is fit for appointment as company commander. He has the right roots, is good in ideology, young and educated, and is full of vigor and vitality. There are many advantages to company building by appointing him as company commander." The political officer replied: "But the commander of the second platoon has a short professional background and lacks experience!" "Experience is acquired through practice. Without practice, experience can never be acquired." The two talked deep into the night.

Not long afterward, the organization formally decided to appoint the commander of the second platoon as the commander of the company, and sent someone to talk to Wang Chih. Wang Chih said: "Without the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party, I would not have been what I am today. We make revolution for the people and communism, but not for selfish ends! The leadership may rest assured that I certainly will support the new company commander to make a success of work!"

Wang Chih did what he said. In the beginning, the new company commander had misgivings. He felt that there would be difficulty for him to take over the post of company commander, and he did not dare to work boldly. Wang Chih encouraged him saying: "Take over the post is not equal to taking over as an 'official.' Your serving as platoon commander and my serving as deputy company commander in the past complied with the need of the revolution, and your serving as company commander and my serving as deputy company commander now also comply with the need of the revolution. We should look upon the revolutionary interests as the first thing in life, act in concert and together endeavor to build the company unit properly." Because the new company commander lacked experience in organizing work in the armed forces unit, Wang Chih warmly helped him organize work in the whole company.

On one occasion, in the course of carrying out a work task, the unit was required to formulate a plan for submission to the higher level. After discussing things with his men, the new company commander formulated a plan saying that the task could be completed in one month. After Wang Chih heard of this, he was of the opinion that this was not in correspondence with the actual conditions, and he told the company commander: "According to the rock formation and the manpower, material resources and technical conditions presently available, one month is definitely insufficient." He went together with the company commander deep into squads and platoons to develop democracy and bring together the views of the fighters, and a practical and feasible plan was formulated for submission to the higher level. As a result, the work task was smoothly completed according to schedule. The company commander was taught another profound lesson in the mass line through this episode, and he was even more grateful to Comrade Wang Chih for his solicitude and assistance.

"The exemplary vanguard role of the communists is of vital importance." Wang Chih was of the opinion that this was an indispensable principle to the implementation of the Party line and the fulfillment of Party tasks. After he joined the colors, he had changed his work station six times, but he cheerfully obeyed orders on each occasion, and no matter where he went, he fulfilled the tasks entrusted to him in an outstanding manner. Over the course of more than ten years, he fought at eight different places in the Northeast, North China and the Northwest. No matter whether he was stationed in the forest or on the snow-covered plain, on a desolate mountain or in the Gobi, or in the South which was very hot in summer, no matter how formidable the task assigned him was, he always fought on the first line.

In 1959, Wang Chih led a work team to a certain place to carry out a work task for national defense. At the time, the whole team was made up of new men with poor technical conditions, and besides the leaders and deputy leaders of the squads, none had done any construction work before. In order to help the new fighters master work techniques and to insure the safety of construction work, Wang Chih erected a small matshed at the entrance of the cave, and lived and ate there. He fought as he directed the operation. When he was tired, he lay down to take a rest, and he did not leave the mountain for two months in succession. In construction work, the heavy work was to swing the hammer. He picked the heaviest hammer and swung it three or four

hundred times at one stretch. The most dangerous job was to eliminate the dangerous situation, and he was always the first to rush forward when the explosive failed to explode. Everybody praised Wang Chih saying: "He always led the charge for the revolution."

In that year, influenced by his exemplary role, the unit to which Wang Chih belonged carried forward the revolutionary spirit of braving hard and bitter struggles, overfulfilled the work task by three times, gloriously won the third-class award for the collective, and became an advanced work unit in the whole division. The leadership organ convened an on-site meeting to popularize this unit's experience in insuring speed, quality, low consumption and safety. During the year, Wang Chih gloriously performed third-class meritorious service on two occasions, and he gloriously attended the congress of advanced workers from leading organs.

Over a number of years, Wang Chih worked together with his comrades-in-arms to conquer many perilous mountains and treacherous rivers, and his revolutionary determination also grew firmer and firmer.

In March last year, the armed force units were unable to solve for a time their urgent need of lime for construction work. To insure that the progress of national defense work was not affected, the higher level decided to assign the 7th Company--to which Wang Chih was attached--the task of burning lime. Although Wang Chih was ill, he resolutely led of his own accord a platoon to undertake this formidable task.

Opening the kiln was the most dreadful and back-breaking job. The hot sun shone overhead, the place was filled with smoke and the ground was hot like an oven. The fall of the steel pick stirred up clouds of dust and ashes. When the kiln was first opened, the temperature was as high as 60 or 70 degrees inside the kiln. Wang Chih insisted on removing the ashes in the kiln. Seeing his emaciated look, the fighters said with an aching heart: "Since you are ill, don't go into the kiln, and it will do for you just to look on." He said: "We are all class brothers. How could I look on while you work!" Wang Chih always led the fighters forward with his own exemplary deeds. Under his leadership, the comrades of the whole company developed the spirit of carrying all before one in overfulfilling the task and were commended by the higher level.

Credited with ever more achievements and honors, Wang Chih became even more modest and prudent. He consciously attributed his own achievements to the leadership of the Party and the wisdom of the masses, and never talked about his meritorious deeds in front of other people. He had served for more than two years as the commander of the 8th Company and the 7th Company, but no one knew that he was a model who distinguished himself by meritorious service. Not even his wife had any knowledge of his past deeds until the memorial service was held. The fighters said excitedly: "Company Commander Wang was criticized once many years ago, and he constantly told us of this, but never told us that he had so much meritorious service to his credit.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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He Seeks Not To Be an Official But To Make Revolution

-after combat hero and communist Chang Wan-i returned to the armed forces

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 26, 1972)

Comrade Chang Wan-i, a combat hero and deputy director of the rear-service division of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army, spent a number of years on the first line of work in supporting industry, agriculture and the Left and in exercising military control and giving military training. He formed a deep friendship with and learned many strong points from the masses. After he came back to the armed forces unit in March this year, the cadres and fighters conducted much discussion on the question of duties for this veteran fighter. Since he had gone away a number of years, some of the comrades who formerly worked together with him had been promoted, and a number of new cadres had come to work in the division. Old Chang was a combat hero, and since he had performed meritorious service in supporting the Left in the past few years, he probably would also be promoted.

At this juncture, Comrade Chang Wan-i put forward of his own accord before the Party committee of the regiment the demand that he be allowed to stay on with the rear-service division and to work in the capacity of an ordinary fighter. After due study, the Party committee acceded to his request.

Having heard the comments of others and taking a look at the post Old Chang was assigned to, his wife was unable to arrive at a right perception of things. One day, she produced the medals for heroes and letters of citation for meritorious service which Old Chang had kept as treasures for a number of years. She meant to say: Since you had performed so much meritorious service in the past, why can't you be promoted now? Staring at the prizes and touching the scars on his body, Chang Wan-i could not help recalling a string of things. He was born in a dilapidated matshed and had to tend cattle for the landlord to pay off debts. His father was forced to commit suicide on the eve of the Spring Festival due to the oppression of the landlord, and the whole family fled from Hopei to Kuantung. Guided by the Party, he joined the colors to make revolution, and he destroyed the enemy and performed meritorious service....When he thought up to this point, the eyes of this staunch fighter close to 50 years of age were filled with tears. With boundless emotional excitement he said to his wife: "The hopes of the class are pinned on and the training of the Party is recorded in these prizes. I have not done much work for the Party, but the Party and the people have bestowed numerous honors on me. Without Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the solicitude of the Party, Chang Wan-i would not be what I am today. I have only the obligation of going on to play the proper role of an ordinary soldier, and have not any right to ask the Party for position and title." Seeing that Old Chang did not share her thoughts, his wife kept quiet.

Chang Wan-i then studied together with his wife Chairman Mao's great teaching that "a communist seeks not to be an official but to make revolution." He then told her the striking deeds of the veteran fighter of the Red Army he

knew while working on the first line of supporting industry, agriculture and the Left, exercising military control and giving military training. This veteran fighter made his way from an ordinary worker to a leading post and he worked diligently and attentively for the Party. After that he said: "Compared with these comrades, what past glory can I live on? They at all times are able to serve at the higher or lower level and to lead the life of an official or of the common people for the revolution. We must learn properly from these veteran comrades, respond to the call of the Party at all times, and leave the Party to arrange things for us all our lives. I am resolved to make a good job of any task assigned me by the Party!" From then on, his wife firmly supported his carrying on his work at the rear-service division.

After Chang Wan-i came to the armed forces unit, the leadership had made arrangements for him to rest a few days first. But he said: "After a battle is won on the battlefield, preparations are made at once for the next battle, and a new fighting task has to be put forward after each victory. My return from the local administration to the armed forces unit is nothing more than a change of position. When all of you are busy, how can I rest?" Full of enthusiasm he at once took up his new work.

Chang Wan-i behaved as an ordinary soldier everywhere at the rear-service division. He strictly required himself to comply with Party spirit and principle, constantly asked the young Party committee members for instructions in work and acquainted them with his way of thinking, and exemplarily carried out the decisions of the Party committee.

Chang Wan-i not only actively fulfilled the tasks assigned him by the Party committee, but also showed warm concern for the revolutionization and building of the armed force unit and used the good experience acquired from local administration work to actively help the comrades around him. When he discovered that Young Li, a new fighter of the weapon overhauling bureau, dared not thoroughly scrutinize technical skill, he told him the deeds of the workers who assiduously studied technical skill and boldly introduced innovations for the revolution, thus helping him to acquire the idea of becoming Red and vocationally proficient. When he found that some new cadres in the truck company did not know how to start ideological work, he acquainted them with the experience of the Party branch of a local factory in energetically grasping education in line and in conducting careful ideological work. When he realized that the comrades responsible for production on the farm showed fear of difficulty in giving a hand to building a warehouse themselves, he rushed off that night to the farm to acquaint them with his understanding in learning from the masses, relying on the masses and trusting the masses when he worked on the first line of supporting industry, agriculture and the Left, exercising military control and giving military training....His deeds were praised by everybody.

Not long ago, the leadership sent him to lead a convoy to carry out a long-distance transportation task. This transportation task covered a long route over treacherous roads, and the time allocated was tight. On the way, he and the drivers inspected and repaired the trucks every day. At the start

every day, he filled up all flasks with water which he did not drink himself but was kept for the fighters. At each camping site, he first made proper arrangements for the fighters, and after they went to sleep, he started to study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, summed up the driving experience, analyzed the thoughts and feelings of the fighters, looked for problems and worked on them in good time. For a number of days in succession, he had not taken a single hot meal or passed a night in peace until he victoriously fulfilled the task.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Able To Serve at the Higher or Lower Level and Lead the Life of an "Official" or of the Common People

by

T'ang Sheng-p'ing (唐生平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 26, 1972)

After combat hero Chang Wan-i came back to the armed forces unit following the victorious fulfillment of the task of supporting industry, agriculture and the Left and of exercising military control and giving military training, other comrades speculated that he would be promoted, but he offered of his own accord to join the new battle as an ordinary soldier. Communist Wang Chih recommended of his own accord that a man under him take over a post more important than his own and did his utmost to help him make a success of work. The deeds of these two comrades have deeply moved us and given us food for profound thought.

Comrade Wang Chih and Comrade Chang Wan-i at all times looked upon themselves as ordinary soldiers in the revolutionary forces ever responding to the call of the Party and going where they were directed by the Party. As far as they were concerned, the accomplishment of a task assigned by the Party was nothing more than the end of a battle, and each work transfer is nothing more than a change of position. Therefore, they looked upon transfer to new work and taking up new tasks as a natural course of events. They did not consider the accomplishment of a task as any meritorious service to be proud of, nor did they feel that they could drive a bargain at the time they were assigned a task. They always joined a new fight with high fighting spirits like fighters when the charge is sounded. Their spirit of going on to play the proper role of an ordinary soldier no matter whether they worked in the armed forces or in local administration gave expression to the Party spirit of the proletariat. This is something worthy of learning in all seriousness.

Every revolutionary cadre or communist must constantly look upon himself as an ordinary soldier in the revolutionary forces. He must give first place to the need of the revolution without showing concern for personal gain or loss. He should be able to serve at the higher or lower level and to lead the life of an official or of the common people. In this way, he will not be content with the victory of a time or place, but will on the contrary opportunely sum up the experiences and lessons whenever a victory is won, develop the achievements and overcome the shortcomings to facilitate the fighting of another battle. In each work transfer, he is not concerned with where he is sent and what kind of work he is assigned, but will cheerfully bow to the assignment and firmly strive to do a good job. No matter how great his achievements are and how he is honored, he will also not be burdened by them but will forge ahead with light and simple luggage as usual.

When the great leader Chairman Mao summed up the experience of the Yenan rectification campaign, he had this to point out: "In order to win new victories, it is imperative to call on the Party cadres to discard their burdens and to start the machine." As we launch the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism today, a review of this teaching of Chairman Mao's--"Examine the burdens on our back and put them down so as to emancipate ourselves spiritually"--is most essential to giving impetus to the deep-going development of the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism and to raising our level of consciousness in the struggle in line. It is hoped that after reading the deeds of comrades Chang Wan-i and Wang Chih, comrades with such burdens will be touched ideologically, put down their burdens at an early date, and go on to play the proper role of an ordinary soldier in the revolutionary forces.

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Grasp the Dialectics of Ideological Struggle and Revolutionary Unity

by

the CCP Committee of Chiench'uan hsien,
Yünnan province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 26, 1972)

For a time after the setting up of the new hsien committee, because we did not study adequately and our level of consciousness in the struggle in line was not high, the following two kinds of situations had arisen on the question of handling contradictions within the hsien committee: First, principle was not firmly adhered to when problems were encountered and the attitude was not clearly stated; things were lightly touched upon even when views were set forth in order to preserve harmony. Second, instead of grasping the y link of the line, people got entangled in some minor matters of no importance and indulged in endless debate. As a result, genuine solidarity and unity could not be arrived at in thought and action.

In light of this situation, we seriously studied Chairman Mao's teachings, "We stand for active ideological struggle because it is a weapon that brings unity within the Party and the revolutionary organization and facilitates fighting" and "unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity." We criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i and company's "theory of peace within the Party" and opportunist line advocating "ruthless struggle and merciless attack." We recalled the Party's history of unity and victory under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, further comprehended the dialectical relationship between launching active ideological struggle and revolutionary unity, and raised the level of consciousness in carrying out the policy of "unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity." Everybody knew that the launching of active ideological struggle must start first from the desire for unity. Revolutionary unity is formed, consolidated and developed through struggle. True unity cannot be arrived at through abandoning ideological struggle. In launching active ideological struggle, it is first necessary to start from the desire for unity. Whether or not there is such desire is the hallmark for distinguishing whether the individual has a good intention or a bad one. Therefore, there must first be the desire for unity before ideological struggle can be correctly launched and the object unity arrived at.

In April this year, the hsien committee conducted the rectification of work style and criticism and self-criticism around the problems found in the course of whipping up the campaign for learning from Tachai in agriculture. Adopting a serious and responsible attitude and starting from the desire for unity, all members of the hsien committee made stern criticism of the problems found among the leadership of the hsien committee and put forward positive recommendations on how the hsien committee should strengthen leadership in agricultural production. They also sincerely made self-criticism of their own

problems in ideology and work. All were absolutely not ambiguous and perfunctory on important questions bearing on the orientation, the line and policies. They started a principled debate to clarify thought and to distinguish right from wrong. They did not entangle themselves and jockey for positions on side issues of no importance. Hsien committee secretary Hao Shou-te humbly listened to the views of others, imposed strict demands on himself and seriously made self-criticism. From then on, he paid attention to changing the style of leadership, conducted investigations in a down-to-earth manner, and acquired direct experience in guiding the campaign for learning from Tachai in agriculture. Through rectifying the style of work and studying, Comrade Chiang Chieh, deputy secretary of the hsien committee in charge of production, actively supported the hsien committee secretary in work, and he himself also boldly made a success of his work.

In order to insure the correct orientation and healthy development of the ideological struggle within the Party, we opposed liberalism within the hsien committee and advocated placing problems on the table. Because of this, all members of the hsien committee learned from each other, spoke freely to bare their minds, and placed on the table problems that were considered to be undesirable or inconvenient to discuss in the past, thus giving impetus to the unity of the "squad members" through "saying all that they know and say it without reserve" and "not blaming the one who speaks but heeding what they hear."

Because we know the dialectical relationship between ideological struggle and revolutionary unity and have launched active ideological struggle within the hsien committee, the "squad members" of the hsien committee are now united as one and they are actively leading the masses to fight for the transformation of the outlook of the whole hsien.

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Seek Truth from Facts, Win Popular Following through Reasoning

by

the Party Branch of the T'aoshui Brigade,
Yuhsien, Hunan province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 26, 1972)

After our Party branch paid attention to waging ideological struggle, a few comrades were not good at strictly distinguishing between the two types of contradictions of different nature, and they often put labels on some comrades who had committed mistakes. This way of doing things is not in correspondence with Chairman Mao's teachings. It is necessary to adhere firmly to the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts toward comrades who have committed mistakes, so as to win popular following through setting out the facts and reasoning. Chou Ch'ang-sheng, leader of the Hsinch'iao Production Team and a communist, sold at a high price the clay bricks processed by the collective in March this year. Because some comrades unanalytically criticized him for taking the lead in following the capitalist road, he was ill-affected. We opportunely summed up the experiences and lessons so as to make people understand that when dealing with comrades who had committed mistakes, while it was necessary to oppose liberalism that advocated the liquidation of ideological struggle, it was also necessary go guard against bringing things ad infinitum to the plane of the line, exaggeration and excess. Subsequently, people made a concrete analysis of his mistakes and helped him see what were his mistakes and how they should be corrected, so as to make him submit willingly. He drew lessons from his mistakes and corrected such mistakes.

Party branch secretary P'eng Kuei-lin abandoned for a time work in the Party branch and went out to make a living as a tile worker. His comrades tried to help him a number of times without much success. Some people said that he deliberately concealed his ailment and refused to consult the doctor, and stubbornly clung to his mistakes. We were of the opinion that mistakes were committed over a course of time, and it took a course of struggle to recognize them. Ideological work had to be done patiently and carefully. We could not be impetuous and must give a comrade who had committed mistakes an opportunity to recognize and correct his mistakes. We conducted careful ideological work, but were not ideologically ambiguous toward or sentimentally alienated from him. With the warm assistance of others, Old P'eng finally recognized and corrected his mistakes.

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Watch and Help People, Take the Initiative in Uniting with Them

by

Chu Ping-ts'ai (朱炳才),
Party Branch Secretary of the Hok'ou Brigade,
Kanyü Hsien, Kiangsu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 26, 1972)

Chu Hsin-hua, a committee member of the former Party branch of our brigade, committed rather serious mistakes in the great cultural revolution. In order to educate and save him, people criticized and helped him on a number of occasions, but he did not admit his mistakes and claimed that I attacked him in retaliation. I thought that this man was past praying for. For a time, I was alienated from him, thinking that whether or not Chu Hsin-hua as an individual was united was not of much importance.

How should Chu Hsin-hua be correctly dealt with after all? I studied together with the Party members and the masses Chairman Mao's teaching on uniting the majority, and felt that I had not done my duty toward Chu Hsin-hua. Because he was once opposed to me, I sometimes vented my anger on him. I therefore made, together with others, an all-round analysis of the historical background of Chu Hsin-hua. All were of the opinion that Chu Hsin-hua's mistakes were serious. However, although he committed mistakes due to the pernicious influence of the reactionary line pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the instigation of the class enemy, his nature and main trend were good. So long as we took the initiative in warmly uniting and educating him in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, we could make him understand and correct his mistakes. We should start from the interests of the Party and the people and help him with enthusiasm but could not deal with him by venting our anger on him.

After understanding was raised, I took the initiative in going to chat with Chu Hsin-hua more than ten times. I made a self-examination of my own mistakes and fiercely criticized together with him the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Meanwhile, I sternly criticized his mistakes and helped him draw lessons from them. Through the warm assistance of others, he finally recognized his mistakes. He is now a committee member of the Party branch and the security director of the Brigade. Bold and responsible in work, he has scored new achievements.

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Mobilize Party Members To Do Careful Ideological Work for Young People

by

the Party Branch of the Water Pump and Electric Motor Plant, Fuyü Hsien, Kirin

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1972)

In the course of giving CYL members and the young people stronger education, we mainly rely on the Party membership to do ideological and political work. The broad masses of Party members fight on the first line of production, work together and live together with the young workers every day, and are able to feel accurately the ideological pulse of the young people. Meanwhile, they also can use their own exemplary deeds to influence the CYL members and young people. Our concrete ways of doing things are to mobilize the Party members with workshops as the unit to help the CYL branch organize the CYL members and young people read and study seriously and to pay attention to grasping again and again the first signs of success and essence in ideological education. This was what we did in educating young worker Ma Yen-chu.

After young Ma Yen-chu came to the plant, he expressed on a number of occasions his desire to comply with the assignment of the organization. However, we discovered that he always wanted to work as a fitter or lathe worker, and his relations with the veteran workers were also not bad. But he passed by the casting workshop without taking a look. From these phenomena, it could be seen that young Ma had one type of work in mind. When work was assigned, according to the needs of work and young Ma's physical condition, we thought it was more proper to assign him to the casting workshop, but at the time we were also aware that such an assignment could arouse his ideological dissatisfaction. But we could never make way for him on the ground of his incorrect thought pertaining to division of work, and instead, we had to give him a stronger course of ideological education to facilitate his ideological transformation. As expected, when the list of assignments was made public, as soon as young Ma heard that he had been assigned work in the foundry, his face turned red and he hung his head. Party branch secretary Lü Ch'ing-yeh went to talk to him and told him of the importance of the casting workshop in the plant and the glorious duty of a foundry worker. The talk yielded some initial result. The following day, young Ma put on his overalls and reported to the casting workshop.

At first, Ma Yen-chu did quite well at the casting workshop. After a time, he felt that as a foundry worker,he had to handle sand, lead powder and molten iron all day long, and was either choked or scalded, and the work was both filthy and tiring. His mood gradually sank and he wanted to leave the casting workshop. After communist Kao Yin-ch'uan discovered this, he studied together with Ma Yen-chu--the question of what were the ideals and future of young people--Chairman Mao's "The Orientation of the Youth Movement,"

"Serve the People" and other works. Kao Yin-ch'uan instructed Ma Yen-chu to coordinate the ideals of the individual with the far-reaching goal of communism, and led him to learn from Chang Szu-te and Norman Bethune. Old Kao again and again went to chat with young Ma and clearly told him that considering his ideals and future, a revolutionary youth could never depart from the need of the Party and the people nor run counter to Chairman Mao's teaching on serving the people with a whole heart. So long as a young person worked wholeheartedly for the revolution and the people, he would have a bright future in any kind of work. With the painstaking assistance of old Kao, young Ma raised his level of consciousness in the struggle in line and gradually realized that it was wrong not to be fastidious in work. He made known to the Party branch that he would strive to be a good foundry worker for the revolution and would adhere to casting work with peace of mind.

In April last year he was bethrothed. His fiancee told him: "Except for your line of work, you are good in every respect." After he heard this, he felt that even his fiancee had an antipathy to his being a foundry worker, and his way of thinking wavered once again.

Some comrades showed impatience in young Ma's wavering mind this time. Therefore, we organized once again the Party members to study over and over again Chairman Mao's great teachings that "ideological transformation is a long-term, painstaking and delicate job" and that "the transformation of world outlook is a basic form of transformation," so as to make people understand that in class society, the protracted and complicated nature of the class struggle determined the protracted and arduous nature of the transformation of the world outlook. We could not be over eager for success in ideological work, nor could we carry it out once and for all. Communist Kao Yin-ch'uan also went of his own accord to help young Ma. He used the one-into-two viewpoint to affirm young Ma's achievements in work and ideological progress as well as to point out his shortcomings. He helped him realize that his slip back into the former way of thinking showed that the idea of serving the people had not been firmly established. With old Kao's assistance, young Ma discovered the "root of ailment" in his thinking. He made up his mind to read seriously books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao so as to raise continuously his consciousness in the struggle in line.

After this, Kao Yin-ch'uan still did not relax his efforts in helping young Ma. He constantly went to chat and study together with him, and taught him technical skills. Because young Ma gradually raised his consciousness in transforming his world outlook, whenever a relapse recurred in his way of thinking, he was able consciously to fight self and criticize revisionism. At present, Ma Yen-chu not only concentrates heart and soul on casting work but also constantly helps other young workers who are ill at ease with their work. Because of his uninterrupted progress, he was recently elected deputy head of the production unit and secretary of the CYL branch in the workshop.

We rely on and mobilize the Party members to do careful ideological and political work among the young people, thus giving impetus to the healthy

growth of the young workers to maturity. Over the past few years, a number of young intellectuals have emerged in our plant. Some of them have become deputy heads of workshop, some have become procurement personnel who work with diligence and frugality, and some have become model workers. We must continuously sum up experience, seriously grasp this type of work, and show greater concern for training the younger generation.

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It Is Imperative To Exercise at All Times a Firm Grip on the Work of Educating the Young People

by

T'ang Sheng-p'ing (唐生平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1972)

The experience of the Party branch of the Fuyü Hsien Water Pump and Electric Motor Plant in Kirin province in conducting regularly ideological and political work among the CYL members and young people shows that the Party organization must stand firm to the end in strengthening its leadership over the work of educating the young people.

The young people are advancing in knowledge, growing up physically and in the course of gradually forming their world outlook. On the one hand, they are active, energetic, most willing to learn and have very few conservative ideas. On the other hand, they lacked political experience and experience in social life, and have quite a number of weaknesses. Soon after they are educated, they have a clearer understanding of some problems and behave very well. After some time, due to external influence, they become muddle-headed again and do not behave so well. There is nothing strange in this respect because it shows that there can be no relaxation in ideological education work.

The protracted and complicated nature of the class struggle in the period of socialist society determines that it won't do for us not to grasp or grasp firmly the work of educating the young people. The class enemies at home and abroad who dream of restoring capitalism in China pin their hope on our younger generation. They often utilize the weaknesses of the young people and the weak links in our work, and compete for the young people with us in a thousand and one ways. Therefore, we not only must overcome the erroneous idea of paying no attention to the education of young people but also rectify the erroneous way of doing things by "grasping things for a while when the campaign is in progress but paying no attention to them once the campaign is over." We must persevere in purposefully conducting at all times thorough and careful education among the young people so that the class enemy cannot take advantage of them.

At present, it is necessary to give the broad masses of young people thorough education in ideology and political line in conjunction with the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, and it is especially necessary to conduct a course of education against the corruption of bourgeois ideology in light of the fact that a few young people are particular about food and clothing and lack far-reaching revolutionary ideals. The young people should be educated with the heroic deeds of the revolutionary predecessors in fighting gallantly and founding undertakings in the hard way and with the far-reaching ideals of communism so as to lead them to pay attention to state and world affairs, brave hard and bitter struggles for changing the backward outlook of the fatherland, strive to learn vocational and technical skills under the command of proletarian politics and acquire ability for serving the people.

We must seriously implement Chairman Mao's series of instructions on youth work, place the work of educating the young people on the agenda of the Party committee, make proper arrangements, grasp work thoroughly and carefully, and sensibly assume the responsibility of "showing concern for the growth to maturity of the younger generation."

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The "Squad Members" of the Party Committee Must All Pay Attentionto CYL Building

by

the Party committee of No. 2 Battalion of
a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1972)

In the past few years, no matter how heavy its task was and how busily it was occupied in work, the Party committee of our battalion always put a Party committee member in charge of youth work, thus insuring the development of youth work with greater success.

On one occasion, however, when Cheng Tien-fang, the Party committee member responsible for youth work, proposed that the condition of youth work in the whole battalion be analyzed by the Party committee, some members of the Party committee were of the opinion that it would do to have someone in charge of youth work, and it was not desirable to draw more energy from the Party committee. Such idea of "things of no personal concern" mirrored some comrades' inadequate understanding of the importance of youth work. Therefore, the members of the Party committee studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching on training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause and fiercely criticized the various reactionary fallacies spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i on youth work in relation to the realities of the class struggle between the two classes for winning over the younger generation since the founding of the People's Republic of China. They all learned that a good job done in youth work was an important matter for the whole Party and a major question bearing on consolidating the proletarian dictatorship to insure that our Party and government would never change color. The "squad members" of the Party committee all had an obligation to show concern for and properly grasp the seriousness of such a major question.

From then on, the Party committee attached greater importance to CYL work. When the Party committee assigned tasks, checked up on work, summed up experience and publicized the advanced models, it was always mindful of CYL work. In association with the central work of the armed forces unit, it at all times pointed out the direction, assigned tasks,and set the requirements in CYL work. No matter whether a Party committee member pondered over work or went to the company to stay at a selected spot, he at all times bore CYL work in mind. When Party committee deputy secretary and battalion commander Ma Lien-sheng went to stay at a selected spot in a company unit, he discovered that because the Party branch of this company unit paid greater attention to the organizational development of the CYL branch but was negligent with ideological leadership, work in the CYL branch was not energetic enough. He took a look at other company units and found similar conditions. He therefore opportunely relayed this question to Cheng Tian-fang, the Party committee member responsible for youth work, and convened together with him a conference for the Party branch secretaries of all company units to look for a solution, thus sensibly strengthening political and ideological leadership in youth work.

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Appreciate the Intention of the Party, Make a Success of CYL Work

by

Ch'ien Yü-chüan (錢玉娟)
CYL Branch Secretary of No. 5 Brigade,
Shihnan Commune, Nant'ung Hsien, Kiangsu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1972)

After I joined the Party, I continued to serve as secretary to the CYL branch of the brigade. Because of this, I had to attend Party conferences as well as to take part in CYL activities, and was somewhat busier at work. At first, I had some antipathy for hard and tiresome work. Later, with the assistance of the Party branch, I gradually realized that it was the obligation of a Party member to make a success of CYL work. Because of this, I persevered in leading properly the organizational life of the Party and the CYL. I actively took part in the important activities of the Party branch--especially the general meetings of the Party branch, and I also actively attended the Party classes and Party group meetings. When I had to ask for leave and go elsewhere on special occasions, I also took the initiative in making up my lessons on return. This course of action not only was of help to raising my level of consciousness in the struggle in line and strengthening my Party spirit, but also could enable me to comprehend better the intention of the Party and make a greater success of CYL work.

On one occasion, the Party branch discussed the question of how to conduct education in line in association with realities. I attended in advance the discussion meeting of the Party branch. The Party branch secretary and other comrades seriously analyzed the problems found in the brigade and studied the concrete steps and methods for dealing with them. According to the intention of the Party branch, I went to organize the activities of the CYL branch, and my mind was relatively clear and definite. When the CYL branch committee analyzed the ideological tendencies of the CYLmembers and the young people, we discovered that a CYL member in charge of accounting work had not evaluated work and alloted work points according to the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work," thus thwarting the enthusiasm of a section of the masses. The CYL branch conducted concrete education in line on this matter, and mobilized all those present to criticize and repudiate together with the CYL member in question the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in interfering with and sabotaging Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. This CYL member learned that policies manifested the line, and without seriously carrying out the policies of the Party, one would deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Because she raised her level of consciousness in the struggle in line, she was able to show greater seriousness in doing things according to the policies of the Party in subsequent work, thus winning the confidence of the masses. The broad masses of CYL members and young people were also given a vivid course of education in line through this episode.

* * *

Revolutionary Veteran Cadres Are Models for Me To Learn from

by

Sa Chih-ch'in (撒世勤),
Standing Committee member of the CPC Municipal Committee, and Vice Chairman of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Maanshan, Anhwei

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1972)

In 1968, after my graduation from junior middle school, I went with four girl students to the countryside to do manual labor in a production team. The class struggle was rather complicated in our brigade. Not long afterward, the place was hit by floods. At the time, the Party committee secretary of the commune, a veteran cadre who had been with the revolution for almost thirty years, came to stay at a selected spot in our brigade. He mobilized the masses to fight against natural disasters and the class enemy, and also paid attention to sending us young people to the first line of the class struggle to brave the storm and face the world.

After two years of struggle, the backward outlook of the brigade had been transformed and we also had been tempered. But I was after all a new cadre who took part in the revolution not long ago and lacked experience in struggle. I often showed the remnants of petty-bourgeois ideology in struggle, and the veteran cadres always gave me timely assistance. When I served as the CYL branch secretary of the brigade and the political officer of the hardcore militiawomen company, I had found the work rather exhausting. In May 1970, the Party branch of the brigade also elected me as deputy secretary. I was very nervous and felt that as a young girl, I would not be equal to the job and dared not take up this post. The Party branch secretary warmly instructed and educated me with his own experience and understanding. He and the Party committee secretary of the commune also led me to study Chairman Mao's teaching on training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and encouraged me to boldly take up the heavy load for realizing the far-reaching goal of communism. Early this year, the organization transferred me to a higher level to work at the municipal revolutionary committee. I became even more nervous and had a deep sense of my incompetence for the job. The responsible comrades of the municipal committee warmly educated me and encouraged me to seriously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought so as to take over and pass on the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party.

Some comrades praised me for my "rapid progress and lack of arrogance." Actually I knew very well that it was not because my level of consciousness was high or I had no sense of arrogance, but because the veteran cadres had a clear understanding of me and helped me in good time. Whenever I came back after attending some meetings at the municipal or provincial level, the veteran cadres always came to talk to me at the right time and advised me to "guard against arrogance." They educated me with both the positive and negative aspects of

experience, thus enabling me to heed what the masses said, to see my own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes, and continuously to oppose conceit and self-complacency.

The veteran comrades also constantly paid attention to developing my capacity for working independently through the practice of struggle. When I was in the countryside, the Party branch of the brigade always assigned me tasks and boldly let me carry out my work. After I came to work in the municipal revolutionary committee, I served as deputy head of the political work unit of the municipal revolutionary committee. Before the responsible comrade of the political work unit looked through the documents, he always let me read them first and give my views. After that, he gave me guidance and patiently and carefully helped me raise my level in ideology and policy.

Many revolutionary veteran cadres upheld at all times the excellent style of our Party in maintaining close contacts with the masses and braving hard and bitter struggles, thus setting a good example for us. A standing committee member of the municipal committee in charge of agriculture was a veteran from the Red Army. Although he was old and feeble, he constantly brought his bedding to the countryside to stay at a selected spot in the commune or the production team. At times when doors were blocked by the heavy snow in winter, he went with the support of a walking stick to visit the dependents of martyrs and the army, the commune members and the basic-level cadres. The Party committee secretary of the commune to which I was formerly attached insisted on taking part in manual work although he was old and sick. I strove to learn from them their revolutionary spirit and to follow their example. Since I left the countryside and went to work in the municipality, I have always found time to go back to the production team to do manual work. Each time I went back to the production team, the poor and lower-middle peasants were very warm to me. Some of them said: "Our girl has come back to her 'parents' home'!" Their words always inspired me and spurred me on.

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Actively Train and Make Bold Use of Them

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1972)

The Paise Electric Motor Plant in Kwangsi was a new factory with very few veteran cadres. With the scale of the plant ever expanding, there were not enough cadres for use. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the plant wanted to promote a number of cadres from among the workers, but a few comrades were of the opinion that it was difficult to select new cadres from this plant. They said: "The veteran workers are not satisfactory because their cultural level is low; the young workers are a cause for anxiety because they are immature; the women comrades are also unsatisfactory because they lack experience." They wanted to approach the higher level for cadres.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the plant accordingly organized the leading members and veteran cadres to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching: "A large number of cadres should be trained from among the workers. They should have knowledge and ability, and they should not strive after empty titles but be able to do practical work. Without a large number of such cadres, the emancipation of the working class will not be possible." All knew that the training and selection of new cadres was an important strategic task for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship as well as an essential measure for properly running socialist enterprises. The attitude of considering the new cadres as "a cause for anxiety and unsatisfactory" reflected in essence the pernicious influence of the "theory of the masses are backward." The Party committee decided to adhere firmly to Chairman Mao's line of "appointing people on their merit," and to train and select new cadres in accordance with the criterion of giving equal stress on integrity and ability.

Party branch secretary T'ang Kuei-wen of the cold forging workshop, a new cadre promoted from among the workers, was low in cultural level and encountered difficulties in work. The Party committee of the plant warmly encouraged him to attack the cultural barrier, and actively helped him read books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, thus raising his cultural and ideological level. He was also encouraged to carry out ideo-political work among the young workers. Actively trained and helped by the Party committee of the plant, T'ang Kuei-wen quickly strengthened his capacity for work.

Huang Chao-tung, a young man of Chuang nationality, dared to fight against the undesirable tendencies. Some people with conservative thought said that he knew nothing about "the ways of the world," but the Party committee of the plant clearly saw that such fighting spirit stood precisely for the strong point of the revolutionary youth, and the revolutionary cause of the proletariat was precisely in need of such revolutionary spirit. He was therefore enrolled in a course of study on Party consolidation, and was subsequently confirmed as secretary to the CYL branch of the workshop. He was encouraged to exercise a firm hold on reading and study in the practice of work.

Young Huang and ten young workers formed the first young workers' group for studying philosophy in the whole plant. During the campaign for "hitting at one thing and opposing three things," this group wrote a good number of short commentaries and articles making mass criticism, thus playing an active role in giving impetus to the development of the movement.

Later, in accordance with the needs of work, Young Huang was also elected as the responsible person of the CYL committee of the plant. Because his growth to maturity was fairly smooth sailing, he became arrogant for a time and thought that although he was "young, he had accomplished something." The Party committee discovered that this idea which budded in Young Huang was necessarily of a representative character among the new cadres. It knew that it could never be satisfied with the promotion and use of the new cadres, and the more important thing was that it must be good at training and educating them, setting high standards and strict requirements, and doing painstaking and careful ideological education work. It therefore grasped this budding idea, helped the new cadres to view themselves as one dividing into two, and organized them to go among the masses to solicit their views and consciously accept the criticism and supervision of the masses, to boldly rectify their shortcomings and mistakes, and to impose strict demands on themselves according to the conditions set for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Over the past few years, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this plant have selected for training from among the veteran workers, young people and women workers in the plant new cadres who make up 47 percent of the total number of cadres in the whole plant. Some of these new cadres have become No. 1 and No. 2 in workshops and offices. The unity of the new and old cadres in the fight has given impetus to the development of the revolution and production.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Let the Old Lead the New and the New Spur On the Old

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 2, 1972)

Secretary Wang Yung-nien of the former Party branch of Chinghsiang ch'ü, Lohut'ai pit, Fushun was almost 50 years old. When the new Party branch was first set up, he and the Party organization recommended Hou Chen-fu, the son of a veteran miner, to serve as secretary to the Party branch. He himself served as deputy secretary, and he also actively helped the new Party branch secretary work properly.

On one occasion, Hou Chen-fu went down the pit to work with the shift. When it was about time to go off duty, there was still a little work left unfinished. At the time, young worker Tu said: "Since this shift is unable to finish it, let's leave it to the next shift." Saying this, he was about to get out of the pit. Hou Chen-fu severely criticized young Tu on the spot and the latter quarreled with him. After Wang Yung-nien learned of this, he at once went to chat with young Hou. Young Hou said: "I had a bad temper, and my method of work was not the right one." Old Wang corrected him saying: "Bad temper is but a phenomenon, but in essence, you have not wiped out the pernicious influence of the 'theory that the leader is wise' from your mind. A Party cadre should learn to do careful ideological work." What the former Party branch secretary said bared the ideological shortcoming of young Hou. The following day, young Hou went to chat with young Tu. He offered self-criticism on the one hand, and pointed out young Tu's shortcomings and mistakes on the other. Young Tu also made a sincere self-criticism.

In February this year, the maintenance task was rather heavy down in the pit. Hou Chen-fu devoted his whole heart to the shaft maintenance task and was lax in study. Wang Yung-nien pointed out to young Hou that he could not slack off in study even when he was busy. But young Hou said: "Since the production task is so tight, I can hardly find time to sit down and read. Wait and I'll make it up later on." Wang Yung-nien felt that young Hou had not clearly understood the importance of studying revolutionary theories, and he told him how he had been fooled by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i because he paid no attention to studying revolutionary theories before the great cultural revolution. He also took pains to say: "Anyone engaged in revolutionary work is busy, and those charged with leadership work are even busier. If we emphasize the fact that we are busy and do not consciously find time to read, we never can learn revolutionary theories properly." With the help of the former Party branch secretary, Hou Chen-fu always found time to read books every day afterward no matter how busy he was.

The old led the new and the new spurred on the old. In spring this year, Wang Yung-nien declared at a meeting of the Party branch committee: "My health is not as good as it used to be. With you young people now in charge of work, my load has become much lighter." Hou Chen-fu sensed that the former Party branch secretary was thinking of taking a rest, and he accordingly studied together with him "Serve the People" and Chairman Mao's

other writings. By way of encouragement, he said that a man could only be old physically but not mentally. With excitement, the former Party branch secretary declared: "Chang Szu-te and Norman Bethune gave their lives for the liberation of mankind. Compared with them, my minor ailment is nothing and I really cannot put down my heavy revolutionary load!" From then on, he went on his own initiative deep into the first line of production to study and do manual work together with the workers.

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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Take Heed of What the Masses Say

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 18, 1972)

Not long ago, because of the merging of two production groups at the Anyang Weaving and Dyeing Mill in Hunan Province, a discussion was conducted on the question of strengthening the leadership of the Party and implementing the mass line.

The course of events ran as follows:

The safety group of the machine overhauling workshop and the maintenance group of the loom workshop in this mill were separately responsible for the general overhaul and the cleaning and minor repairs of machines. Through prolonged practice, the comrades responsible for production in this mill felt that the work of these two groups was identical by nature and the attachment of them to two workshops not only led to the dispersion of technical forces to the disadvantage of unified leadership, but also gave rise to the phenomenon of "contest for control," thus affecting unity. In the course of struggle-criticism-transformation, in accordance with the suggestions of some people, they recommended the transfer of the safety group of the machine overhauling workshop under the leadership of the loom workshop. After soliciting a section of the masses for their views, the Party committee of the mill convened a meeting to study the matter, endorsed this recommendation and adopted a resolution. But no sooner had this resolution been announced than the chief of the machine overhauling workshop voiced his disagreement, the head of the safety group was unable to arrive at a right perception of things, and a minority of the masses also grumbled. The resolution of the Party committee could not be implemented after some delay. Seeing this state of affairs, the comrades responsible for production were very angry, and they criticized the chief of the machine overhauling workshop saying: Since the Party committee has arrived at a decision, it should be firmly carried out. Otherwise, how can the leadership of the Party be implemented? Recalcitrant, the chief of the machine overhauling workshop at once went to see the secretary and deputy secretary of the Party committee, and he criticized the Party committee for not firmly adhering to the mass line.

The two leading comrades responsible for the Party committee of the mill pondered over the matter: Since the merging of the two production groups is in the interest of production need, why would some people oppose it? How can the relationship between the leadership of the Party and the mass line be properly handled?

For a time, they were unable to come to a satisfactory conclusion, and they sat down to study. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Take the ideas of the masses and concentrate them, then go to the masses, persevere in the ideas and carry them through, so as to form correct ideas of leadership--such is the basic method of leadership." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching,

they conducted a discussion in the light of concrete problems. In the end, they came to realize that to strengthen the leadership of the Party was in conformity with firm adherence to the mass line. In order to lead the broad masses to unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and various policies, it was imperative to have faith in and rely on the masses and to persevere in the line of work based on "from the masses, to the masses." On the question of merging the two production groups, although the Party committee had studied things and heeded what a section of the masses said, it had not seriously listened to the views of different quarters and had not directly and satisfactorily discussed the question with the chief and other comrades of the relevant machine overhauling workshop. Because of this, although the resolution was adopted in accordance with the needs of production, some comrades still complained. This could not be simplistically interpreted as insubordination of the masses toward the leadership of the Party, but could only show that the Party committee was not meticulous enough in its own work.

In order to remedy the shortcomings in the previous stage of work, the leading members of the Party committee went deep into the workshop and squad units to listen patiently to the views of different quarters. The majority of cadres and workers were of the opinion that the merging of the safety group and the maintenance group under the leadership of the loom workshop had a greater number of advantages, but attention also had to be paid to solving the new contradiction that could appear following the merging of the two units. Those cadres who voiced disagreement were mainly haunted by departmentalism, and because the Party committee had not solicited their views in advance, they were unable to arrive at a right perception of things. Through investigating and studying things in this way, the Party committee not only had greater confidence in its original resolution but also came to understand that since the reorganization of setups was a complicated piece of work, it was imperative to heed the views of different quarters, consider all aspects of the question and take pains in doing meticulous work among the cadres and the masses concerned.

For the purpose of unifying thought, the Party committee also further studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "The Party must, in accordance with circumstances, lead the masses to realize any correct ideas of the masses; and when incorrect ideas arise among the masses, it must educate the masses to rectify them." All were of the opinion that firm adherence to the mass line was for concentrating more properly the correct ideas, but never meant "to do what the masses advocate" as advertised by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The erroneous ideas must of course be heard, but things could not be done in accordance with them, and those voicing such ideas must be criticized and educated. Therefore, the Party committee ran a study course for the cadres of the loom and machine overhauling workshops and the comrades of the safety and maintenance groups. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on strengthening the leadership of the Party and the mass line, all of them took part in discussing the question of merging the two production groups. All fully aired their views and were unaimously of the opinion that the placing of the safety group of the machine overhauling workshop under the leadership of the loom workshop was advantageous to strengthening

the leadership of the Party and revolutionary unity, and to grasping the revolution and promoting production. At the study course the responsible comrades of the Party committee and the relevant comrades examined their past shortcomings in having done not enough to maintain close contacts with masses, in not heeding the views of different quarters and in not having done meticulous ideological work. The chief of the machine overhauling workshop also fought self and criticized revisionism, and took the initiative in making a self-examination of his being bedeviled by departmentalism into adopting the mistaken thought of not seriously implementing the resolution of the Party committee for fear of depleting his own backbone force.

Through this study course, right and wrong were distinguished, experiences and lessons were summed up, the question of merging the two production groups was quickly solved, and all people also further raised their understanding. From then on, the Party committee of the mill paid still greater attention to what the masses said and the broad masses also showed greater respect for the leadership of the Party committee.

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Patiently Listen to What Other People Say, Work Meticulously

by

T'ang Sheng-p'ing (唐生平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 18, 1972)

Generally speaking, after a resolution of the Party committee is formed, it should be firmly implemented. However, sometimes certain difficulties and some interference are also encountered. Under such circumstances, should we simply resort to criticism and adopt the authoritarian method or translate the resolution into the conscious action of the masses through deep-going and careful ideological and political work? These two methods of doing things reflect two different styles of leadership.

The Party committee of the Anyang Weaving and Dyeing Mill has firmly adhered to the correct style of leadership. When the Party committee members came across problems in the course of implementing this resolution, they were not so simplistic as to look upon this as the insubordination of the masses, but examined the work of the Party committee. After finding out the causes, the Party committee members went separately to the lower level to listen patiently to what the masses said and to work meticulously, thus quickly carrying out to the letter the resolution. This shows how important the improvement of the leadership style is to strengthening the leadership of the Party.

Some comrades, however, did not act in this way. Prior to the adoption of a resolution, some were still able to pay greater heed to what the people said and some were less able to do so. However, after the adoption of a resolution, they often took no heed of what the masses said, especially to the views different from theirs. Such style of work is most unfavorable to implementing the resolution of the Party committee and strengthening the leadership of the Party.

To be sure, a correct resolution that reflects the interests and wishes of the masses can be comprehended and accepted by the masses. But this is not equal to that everything is in order and that the resolution can be implemented without doing meticulous ideological work. Without counting the class enemy, since the level of consciousness and understanding is not entirely identical, some people would also be unable to comprehend for a time even the correct resolution, and some people would even have a wrong understanding. Therefore, in the course of implementing a resolution, we should go on listening to different kinds of ideas, analyze them as we listen, and absorb the reasonable suggestions and correct ideas so as to make the resolution more perfect. Propaganda and explanation must be made to the masses who do not fully understand the resolution for the time being. When there are mistaken ideas among the masses, the methods of reasoning, criticism and self-criticism must be used to help them raise their understanding and arrive at a right perception of things.

The style of leadership based on patiently listening to different kinds of ideas and meticulous ideo-political work is not only most essential to implementing the resolution of the Party committee but also an important guarantee for the success of various kinds of work and implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the policies of the Party. "In all practical work of our Party, all correct leadership is necessarily 'from the masses, to the masses.'" "From the masses" means the need of listening to the ideas of different quarters and formulating the leadership plan on the basis of concentrating the correct ideas of the masses. "To the masses" means handing over the ideas of the leadership to the masses, and it is essential to conduct thorough and careful ideo-political work to make the masses understand what should be done and why that should be done. "With the masses working as one man, all things are easy to carry out."

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The Leadership Must Be the Model in Implementing Policies and Discipline

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 18, 1972)

The deeds of the Party committee of the Mangniuyingtzu Commune and the Party committee of a certain regiment of the Canton Production and Construction Corps show that the leadership must be relied upon to take the lead in developing the excellent work style of the Party and implementing the policies and discipline of the Party. The leadership gives the lead to the masses, and the ideology and work style of the leadership greatly affect the cadres and the broad masses. When the leadership strictly observes Party discipline and firmly works in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the principles and policies of the Party, proletarian righteousness can be carried forward in that locality or department, the socialist enthusiasm of the masses can be better aroused, and all kinds of work can be developed smoothly. Otherwise, the line and general and specific policies of the Party cannot be correctly implemented, the evil wind and spirit of reaction are bound to spring up, and the Party cause would inevitably suffer. Therefore, the leadership must impose strict demands on itself, strengthen its Party spirit and be the model in implementing Party policies and discipline.

--Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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Humbly Submit to Mass Supervision

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

One day, a wall poster was put up at the courtyard of the Mangniuyingtzu Commune in Chiench'ang hsien, Liaoning province. People who had read it said in praise: Our Party committee has done a good job by imposing strict demands on itself and taking the lead in carrying forward the Party's style of plain living and hard struggle.

Actually, that wall poster was put up by the Party committee of the commune for itself.

This year, the Mangniuyingtzu Commune ran into the severest drought in a good number of years. The Party committee members of the commune constantly went deep into the various production teams to lead the masses to fight the drought, and a good harvest was reaped. After the autumn harvest,

a responsible comrade of the commune led the cadres of the brigades and production teams to make a "chain-drawing" inspection of the harvest. Seeing that a good harvest had been reaped in a year of severe drought, the masses were very pleased. Someone said: "After a year of hard work, let us have a bumper-harvest meal together to show our pleasure!" They therefore made beancurd and mixed it with solid rice. Two meals were consumed and wine was also served.

Not long afterward, the Party committee launched an open-door rectification campaign. Someone brought up this matter and declared: "The Party committee's 'chain-drawing' was for the 'satisfaction of gluttony,' and this was not in correspondence with the Party's style of plain living and hard struggle." The majority of comrades in the Party committee were of the view that it was correct for him to put forward his view. However, a few comrades disagreed. They advanced two reasons: First, since the meals were not consumed complete with dishes and bowls, they could not be described as excessive feasting. Second, the idea did not originate from the leading comrade, and the Party committee could not be "blamed" for this.

These two different kinds of views aroused the attention of Party committee secretary Liu Pao-i. He therefore convened and presided over an enlarged meeting of the Party committee. In conjunction with the realities, those present criticized and repudiated the fallacy of "minor matters of behavior are harmless" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. They appreciated that although there was no excessive feasting in the course of "chain-drawing" on that occasion, it was imperative to pay attention to economy in time of good harvest, and the style of plain living and hard struggle should be firmly adhered to and carried forward.

Following this, those present went further to make an analysis of the meals. Although the idea did not originate from the leading comrade, yet he did not make any effort at the right time to discourage it, but shared the meals with others. They examined similar problems that were present in the Party committee in the past, and felt that what was done at the lower level was the outcome of the influence of the higher level, and that the Party committee must first make a self-examination.

When things were discussed up to this point, the relevant comrades had made profound self-criticism. The Party committee also adopted on the basis of the things discussed the following resolution: Don't give dinners, send presents, take the backdoor or seek special treatment from now on. After the resolution was adopted, someone said: "Let the meeting be dissolved. It will do for us to implement it in real earnest from now on."

Comrade Liu Pao-i, secretary of the Party committee, rose on his feet and said: "Wait, we still have to write a wall poster so that what has happened today can be recorded for mass supervision." Some individual comrades said: "Since a resolution has been adopted and the relevant comrades have also made self-criticism, why still take the trouble of writing a wall poster?"

The enlarged meeting of the Party committee resumed. In the end, understanding was unified: In order to persevere in carrying forward the style of plain living and hard struggle and to rectify the mistakes with genuine resolve, we not only must make self-examination and adopt a resolution at the meeting, but also must go into action. Wouldn't it be better for us to write a wall poster to make this matter public so as to mobilize the masses to exercise supervision over the correction of mistakes by the Party committee?

This wall poster was put up the following day.

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Take the Lead in Developing Proletarian Righteousness

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

In July this year, the son of Chief of Staff Wang Jui, a member of the Party committee of a certain regiment of the Production and Construction Corps of the armed forces units stationed in Canton, graduated from the middle school for children of the regiment. In accordance with the principle of the state pertaining to the assignment of graduates, the organ at a higher level decided to assign all graduates from the middle school for children of the regiment to production company units far away from the regimental headquarters for re-education by workers, peasants and soldiers. Some comrades advised Chief of Staff Wang saying: Since you are advanced in years and physically weak, the retention of your boy in the garrison signal squad of the regiment or a technical unit under the regiment to take care of you is not considered as special treatment. Chief of Staff Wang felt that although the headquarters was the setup in charge of the assignment of cadres, yet as a leading member of the headquarters, he had the right to make such an arrangement. But this would violate the state provisions. As a communist and leading cadre, he was responsible for transacting business in strict accordance with the line and policies of the Party, but had no right to abuse his functions and powers for selfish ends. He was therefore firmly for assigning his son to the company unit along with other graduates.

Not long afterward, the leadership organ of the military region came to the regiment to select some functionaries, and asked the headquarters to recommend some educated youth. When candidates were screened, some comrades were of the opinion that the son of the Chief of Staff was more suitable for the purpose and advocated that he be recommended. But Chief of Staff Wang thought that the sending of his son who had gone to the company unit not long ago to take up work in an organ at the higher level was disadvantageous to his re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers. He therefore decided to keep his son in the company unit for steeling.

This regiment is stationed in a mountainous areas which has plenty of forests and good timber. The Party committee of the regiment pays great attention to the strict observance of state policies and decrees

concerning the use and control of timber. On one occasion, the procurement personnel of the regiment concluded contracts with other places on the barter of timber between this regiment and other places. On their return, they gave an account of the matter to and asked for instructions from the Party committee of the regiment. At the time, a member of the Party committee said since such bartering had been done in the past, a bit of bartering at the moment also would incur no big problem. The Party committee of the regiment was of the view that this was not in correspondence with the relevant provisions of the state and did not give its consent. It also took pains to educate people saying: Anything in breach of Party and state discipline cannot be done no matter how favorable it is to this unit.

In order to give proper protection to and make proper use of state-owned timber, the Party committee of the regiment has ruled that nobody can make use of state-owned timber for making furniture for private use. The homes of the political commissar and the regiment commander were in need of some furniture, but they declined to accept the offers of the leaders of the capital construction company who volunteered to make some furniture for them on a number of occasions. They said that furniture for private use could be bought from the store, and although the utilization of public timber to make a few pieces of furniture appeared to be a matter of no significance, yet the failure to transact business in strict accordance with the decision of the Party committee was a question of principle. If a person abused his functions and powers on the ground that he was the head, he would be a "privileged" Party member.

The deeds of the leading members of this Party committee who practice self-denial, respect the laws and strictly observe Party and state discipline have fostered a more intimate relationship between the Party and the masses, the officers and men, and the armymen and civilians.

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It Is Not "Something That Is Difficult To Turn Down Out of Sentimental Considerations" But an Incorrect Style of Work

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 18, 1972)

The household of a commune member of the Wunan Brigade in Kuang-yün hsien, Kiangsu, had a joyous occasion to observe, and after inviting a number of relatives and friends, it also went to invite Party branch secretary Wu Tien-nan of the brigade. Wu Tien-nan declined, and told the commune member in question of the need to practice frugality in housekeeping. Later that commune member kept Wu Tien-nan in the dark and invited the mother of the latter in her eighties to his house. After Wu Tien-nan learned of this, he took pains to explain to his mother that cadres could not be corrupted by the bad style of the bourgeoisie in feasting and that the family members of cadres also could not embrace any idea of special treatment.

Influenced by the deeds of Wu Tien-nan and other comrades, the overwhelming majority of the cadres in this brigade were able to pay greater attention to hard struggle and to consciously boycott corruption by bourgeois ideas.

After the Spring Festival this year, a commune member had occasion to give a dinner. Knowing very well that the veteran cadres of the brigade would not come on invitation and also would criticize him, he thought of a way to invite to his house a young cadre called Wu Tien-ping who had just been appointed as secretary to the general CYL branch of the brigade. After the Party branch of the brigade learned of this, it sent someone to talk to the young cadre. This young cadre said: "Since he came to my house to invite me, he would feel offended if I did not go." In light of this idea of "it is difficult to turn down a invitation out of sentimental considerations," the comrade from the Party branch went further to analyze together with him the evils of inviting guests to dinner. The majority of commune members acted in good faith, but after being feted, it was easy for one to ignore the principle when things were handled. The class enemy often made use of the methods of feasting and entertainment to corrupt the cadres and involve them in an illegal undertaking. With the painstaking assistance of the Party branch, this young cadre saw light: Why was I invited on that occasion but not the others? It was principally because I was not firm enough in ideology. If I am not on guard, the subsequent development could be very dangerous.

Because the Party branch takes the lead in carrying forward the style of plain living and hard struggle, this brigade has now initially formed the new socialist common practice of "honoring plain living and hard struggle and considering the practice of extravagance and waste as disgraceful."

* * *

There Can Be No Ambiguity in Doing Things for the Revolution

by

Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 18, 1972)

In the guest house of the Revolutionary Committee of the Haihsi Autonomous Chou in Ch'inghai province, things of this kinds could often be seen: When a new comer first met Comrade Chao Fu-tseng, he always said with a touch of amazement: "Oh, so you are the manager of the guest house!" Really, when someone who did not know him encountered a simple and plain old man who wore patched garments, had a pair of big calloused hands and worked busily all day long in the kitchen, the pigsties and the manure yard, how could he believe that he was the manager of the guest house?

Chao Fu-tseng is 56 years old this year. Since he joined the revolution thirty years ago, no matter where he has gone he has always strictly made himself comply with the criteria set for communists, guarded against special treatment everywhere, and worked diligently to serve the people. When he was the manager of the Chak'a Guest House, this guest house had been appraised as a red-flag unit of the national service trade. After his transfer to head the guest house of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chou, he had plenty of things to attend to every day, but he still persevered in taking part in manual labor. Some people thought that the guest house had good living conditions and was a "privileged place." But Chao Fu-tseng had worked eight years in this "privileged place" without taking the slightest advantage of the state. When his family dependents stayed in the guest house, they lived very close to the boiler room, but they had not used a single kettle of boiling water there. On one occasion, his daughter took a kettle of warm water home to do laundry work, and after he learned of this, he at once criticized and educated her. Some people said that he was too serious. He declared: "If not mended in good time, a small hole can give rise to a tear one and a half feet long. There can be no ambiguity in doing things for the revolution."

The mess hall of the guest house serves a great variety of meat and vegetables. It is said that he has every condition to feed on the kind of meals that suit his appetite. However, Chao Fu-tseng always persisted in leading a life of low standard, and he always consumed first the left-over food from each meal. Sometimes, the cook wanted to prepare an appetizing meal for the old manager, but the latter always politely declined the offer. Chao Fu-tseng often said: "As communists, we have only the obligation of serving the people with a whole heart, but definitely not any right to claim special treatment."

Chao Fu-tseng always made himself comply with this way of thinking, and he also educated his comrades with it. On one occasion last year, the sales department of a certain unit of the garrison forces turned over some sundry goods to the guest house. One comrade advocated that these

things be distributed among the workers. Chao Fu-tseng took pains to educate this comrade saying: We revolutionaries must have the whole situation of the revolution in mind and can never seek personal advantage. He studied together with others Chairman Mao's brilliant article "Serve the People," and the way of thinking was quickly unified. In the end, these things were kept for the travelers.

Chao Fu-tseng also utilized his spare time month after month and year after year to repair doors and windows, tables and chairs, electric lights and stoves in order to reduce bit by bit expenditure for the state. On one occasion, he noticed that there were not enough buckets for carrying washing water to the guest rooms, and he set out to make more than ten water buckets with used cans. Someone advised him saying: "The purchase of a few buckets is a regular expenditure and does not cost much money; it does not pay to be that mean." Chao Fu-tseng broke into a roar of laughter and said: "It is better to be mean with the expenditure of state money! It will do to have things that are usable and I have no desire to be extravagant in spending habits."

* * *

Do Not Slight Things of Little Significance

by

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Party Branch Committee member of the Huangkuchuang Brigade,
Ningho Hsien, Hopei

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 18, 1972)

After I joined the Party in 1970, I was elected as a committee member of the Party branch. For a time, when I was invited to dinner on the occasion of a wedding or funeral in the village, I thought this would have an unfavorable effect. As time went on, my way of thinking changed, and I felt that it didn't matter much for me to attend some feasts since this was not on the plane of class struggle nor did it lead to deviation from the line.

How should this question be correctly understood? During the rectification campaign for criticizing revisionism, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching that "to lead a plain life and brave hard struggle is our natural political color," and gradually realized that leading a plain life and braving hard struggle was not a question of minor matters of behavior in livelihood. Without the style of plain living and hard struggle, the correct political orientation could not be firmly adhered to. Under the influence of the old habit of so-called "smoking and drinking are inseparable," a cadre of our brigade slowly went from eating and drinking to corruption and larceny and finally walked the criminal path. This lesson sounded the alarm for me. In the hard years of war, our fighters regarded it most despicable to eat an apple of the common people, but in the peaceful environment, I consumed with peace of mind the meals given by the poor and lower-middle peasants. This precisely showed that I had been posioned by the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i and company's theory that "minor matters of behavior are harmless." The collapse of a 1,000 li long embankment started with an ant hole, and corruption by bourgeois ideas often started with a breach in livelihood. From then on, I paid greater attention to nipping a bad practice in the bud, imposed strict demands on myself and boycotted incorrect practices.

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